MCG Today

Medical College of Georgia, Winter 1978, Vol. 7, No. 1

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COVER

Dr. Hoke Wammock, a LaGrange physician, has been named the Medical College of Georgia's Sesquicentennial Alumni Ambassador during the college's 150th anniversary celebration in 1978.

Dr. Wammock is a member of the college's centennial graduating class and has served as president of the School of Medicine Alumni Association.

In making the presentation, MCG President William H. Moretz cited Dr. Wammock for his "unselfish dedication to the well-being of his patients, the education of health professionals and his love for his fellow man."

MCG Today is published quarterly for alumni and friends by the Medical College of Georgia, Division of Institutional Relations. Correspondence is invited and may be addressed to 1120 Fifteenth Street, Augusta, Georgia 30901. Second Class postage paid in Augusta, Georgia.

Classnotes Editors

Mary Glennan (Medical Record Administration); Jessie O. Brown (Dental Hygiene); Octavia Garlington (Medical Illustration); Susan Martin (Medicine); Susan McCord (Radiologic Technology); Mary Thompson (Nursing); Ruth Winningham (Medical Technology).

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

The class of the Medical College of Georgia, 1947, held its 30th reunion in Atlanta on November 19, 1977. Out of the remaining 55 member of this class, 37 were present at this reunion. If I am not mistaken this will certainly set a record for the best attended 30th reunion ever had by our medical school.

As secretary of the class (Dr. C. K. Richards is president and Dr. C. E. Wills is vice-president), I would like to say that this class is unique in its cohesiveness and we do not believe any other class can match us in class spirit. In fact, we would like to challenge any and all of the other classes to do as well at their reunion!

We have lost ten members since our graduation and for these we grieve. Most of the rest of the class was hale and hardy and looked remarkably good. Time has been kind to all of us.

I trust that these comments will be of value to you in your publication.

Sincerely,
William H. Houston, M.D.
Secretary, Class of 1947
Jacksonville, Fla.

September 29, 1977

Sirs:

As an alumnus I appreciate and enjoy receiving your magazine, although I was a little alarmed about the cover of the Summer issue. I thought perhaps the student on the cover was meant to be typical and that the entire place had gone hippie. Reading the issue reassured me as to what the cover meant.

I was very pleased earlier this year to have the privilege of attending a class reunion (1957) in Macon, Georgia arranged in large part by Hugh Smisson, M.D. and others in Macon. It was, of course, an opportunity to hear what some, but not all, of my classmates are doing. I got to thinking that it would be very nice to be updated at regular intervals with minimal information as to the whereabouts and other circumstances of each one. I cannot speak for anyone else, but it would be a great service to me to have, at intervals of say five years, such information and I would be willing to pay for it to cover your expenses. I am thinking of mailings to members of one particular class about their classmates rather than something published in the magazine, although that might be another possibility if it does not take up too much space or cost too much. I should think that others might be interested in this too and that receiving the information would remind them of their tie to MCG.

I would appreciate your comments on this.

Sincerely,
Gary L. Singleton
Washington, D.C.

BEHIND THE LINES

It's been said that a philosopher is a guy who creates a cloud of dust and then asks where everyone is.

Well, I'm going to have to admit that MCG has stirred up such a cloud of 150th Year activities that I'm having difficulty figuring out where to begin telling you.

Primary right now is the May 11-12 Sesquicentennial Alumni Happening to which each of you is invited. Some 12 or 13 classes are having reunions in Augusta and there is a long list of exciting events listed in this magazine. If you fail to attend, you will miss a historic occasion for all five schools.

Dr. Phinizy Spalding of the University of Georgia has agreed to author the history of MCG and this promises to add excitement to our year as 150 years of service to Georgia is pulled together and described in detail.

Our lecture series continues April 19 with Dr. Jonas Robitscher of Emory University followed in October by Mr. Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State and November 8 by Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, president of the Yale New Haven Medical Center. You are invited at 3 p.m., on these dates.

Governor George Busbee will be on campus April 27 to dedicate the Diagnostic and Treatment Unit for Epilepsy, the student, the student parade and city-wide athletic contests is May 5, and our legislators and Regents will be on campus May 30-31 with the President's Advisory Council.

October 22-28 is Founders Week in Augusta for MCG and will include a historical pageant, a special newspaper tabloid, nationally known speakers and some joint civic club presentations. The Hamilton Wing of the Sanders Research and Education Building will be dedicated. In conjunction with this, the American College of Physicians' Southeastern Section is honoring MCG during its October 27-28 meeting in Savannah.

There are many, many other activities and I hope you will feel a part of each, including commencement, regional alumni meetings, MCG receptions, etc.

The deaths of Dr. Walter Shepeard at MCG and Dr. Bob Perry in Brunswick saddened thousands of people. I considered both my dear friends and their loss is an enormous one for this State. This magazine contains additional information about Dr. Perry and a later edition will provide an article in memory of Dr. Shepeard. Both will be sorely missed but are remembered. There is a Dr. Shepeard Achievement Award Fund in the MCG Foundation and classmates are beginning a memorial for Dr. Perry.

JCA

Dr. Burnett resigns

Dr. George W. Burnett, associate dean for Biologic Sciences in the School of Dentistry, has resigned that position to return to teaching and research.

Health reasons made the move necessary, Dr. Burnett announced. His replacement as associate dean will be Dr. Thomas Dirksen, professor of Oral Biology and a member of the MCG faculty since 1967, announces Dean Judson C. Hickey.

Dr. Burnett was part of the original faculty of the School of Dentistry which taught its first class in 1969. He says, "It gives one a great deal of satisfaction to have been a part of it."

His first assignment at MCG was as coordinator of oral microbiology. Dr. Burnett now serves as chairman and professor of oral biology and as a professor in Cell and Molecular Biology. He received his B.A. Degree from Texas Technological College, the M.A. from the University of Texas, the D.D.S. degree from Washington University and the Ph.D. from the University of Rochester.

Prior to joing MCG, Dr. Burnett served 18 years with the U.S. Dental Corps at Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Family physicians establish fund

The Georgia Academy of Family Physicians Educational Foundation has established a special endowment fund at the MCG Foundation.

The Academy has pledged $125,000 for the Georgia Academy of Family Physicians Family Practice Fund. "The income from the fund will be used to provide high quality instruction in family practice for medical students and residents at MCG," said Edwin E. Flournoy, Jr., M.D., president of the Academy Foundation.

According to Don Nichols, associate director of development for MCG, "This fund has been established with the hope that it will reach the $250,000 level. We are hopeful that persons interested in family practice will help to build this fund to $250,000."

Persons, corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to this fund may send their gifts to the MCG Foundation, c/o Family Practice Fund, Gifts Receiving Office, Alumni Foundation Center, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia 30901.

Dental advance aided by alumnus

A great advance has been made in the science of dentistry by a Georgia dentist and surgeon and a Belgium surgeon.

According to the Journal of Dental Practice, September 1977 issue, a new diagnostic aid called a Photoelectric Micropulsemeter has been invented by Dr. J. J. Vanderput from Hasselt, Belgium and Dr. J. C. Tanner, Jr., '46, an Atlanta surgeon both who received technical advice from Dr. E. Neal Harris an Atlanta dentist concerning the development of this diagnostic aid for use in dentistry.

Present tooth vitality tests in current use are primarily sensory and subjective. They depend on reaction or response to a physical stimuli such as electrocurrent, heat, cold and pressure. These tests do not determine degree of vitality or circulation. The Photoelectric Micropulsemeter can determine the amount of pulp blood flow and can indicate whether the pulp is alive and also its degree of vitality. The principle involves the variation through the tooth of the red light, caused by the arterial pulsation in the pulp. The oral attachment consisted of a small light source placed at one side of a pericoronal clip and a photoelectric cell placed at the other side. When the instrument is placed on a tooth, light variations are transformed into corresponding electrical currents. The Micropulsemeter displays proportional changes caused by

the pulse in the pulp. This equipment is uncomplicated, portable and weighs less than two pounds.

Robert (Bob) E. Perry, Jr., '44, M.D., died in December of 1977. Dr. Perry was serving as president of the Medical Association of Georgia and has been a strong supporter of MCG alumni activities in the Brunswick area.

A native of Sylvania, he served as associate director of the Pathology Laboratory of the Glynn-Brunswick Memorial Hospital. Dr. Perry had served as president of the South Georgia Medical Society, president of the Eighth District Medical Society and as chairman of the MAG Council.

Strongly opposed to federal intervention into medicine, Dr. Perry's final letter to MAG membership called for unity in the medical profession in its stand against interference. He felt the demise of independent action by the physician would result in less than best care for the patient.

Milton I. Johnson, '60, of Macon, first vice-president, is now serving as president of the MAG. Carson B. Burgstiner, M.D., is president-elect of the MAG.

computer teaching

Students in the School of Dentistry can now solve simulated orthodontic problems by computer.

The PLATO system is a teaching aid which supplies a case problem and assesses the student's diagnosis, and then helps with a treatment plan, schedule and prognosis. Students may also present original problems to the computer for "advice."

Funds for the program come from a $10,000 grant, awarded to Dr. Thomas Zwemer, professor of orthodontics, by the American Fund for Dental Health Board of Directors.

foundation receives large grant

North Augusta Baptist Memorial Hospital Corporation has contributed more than $162,000 to the Medical College of Georgia Endowment Fund.

This is the second largest single gift ever received by the Medical College Foundation. The bulk of their corporation funds were contributed to the Foundation after the trustees decided to dissolve the corporation.

Dr. Henry G. Mealing, Jr., associate professor emeritus of the School of Medicine, was instrumental in obtaining the funds.

The money will establish a professorship to be known as the Sallie Lou Franklin Glover and Katie Getzen Mealing professorship of medicine. Interest earned through investment will be used to support teaching, research and patient care programs as recommended by the chairman of medicine.

Crawford Long lecture

Dr. Keith Green, professor of ophthalmology, has been invited by Rho Chi Pharmacy Honor Society at the University of Georgia School of Pharmacy in Athens, to present the 1978 Crawford W. Long Lecture.

The occasion commemorates the first use of ether as an anesthetic agent in surgery by Dr. Long in 1842.

The title of the lecture will be "The Potential Use of Tetrahydrocannabinol in the Treatment of Glaucoma."

Augusta physicians honored

Several local physicians were honored at a recent reception held at the Augusta Country Club. Dr. Arlie Mansberger, chairman of surgery, and his wife hosted the event.

Those noted for their service to the medical field included Dr. W. D. Jennings, retiring after serving 15 years as chief of surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Forest Hills Division, and Dr. Dan Sullivan, chief of surgery at University Hospital. Dr. Jennings received a sterling silver tray, while Dr. Sullivan was presented a plaque citing his time and service devoted to teaching and training of residents and medical students.

growth continues

Some $10 million in construction projects will be initiated at MCG this spring and summer.

The largest of the projects is a $2,646,000 addition to the library. The building, when completed, will be two and one-half times the size of the present facility.

Plans and specifications on the Augusta Radiation Therapy Center are complete and bids should be advertised in the near future for this $1,750,000 structure and for $1,200,000 in highly specialized radiation equipment.

The departments of medical technology and occupational therapy will occupy new quarters once the renovation of the Antony Wing of Old University Hospital is completed. This work is expected to cost $1.6 million.

A 2,000 ton chiller unit costing $800,000 and a $250,000 boiler will be added to the Physical Plant facilities.

And a $1.4 million renovation project, including changes to meet fire safety requirements, has been approved for Talmadge Memorial Hospital. Improvements will also include an expanded prison ward, budgeted at $500,000.

Dr. Feldman elected

Dr. Elaine B. Feldman, department of medicine, has been appointed chairman of the Medical Education and Research Fund Committee of the American Medical Woman's Associations, Inc., for 1978.

Dr. Feldman has been affiliated with MCG since 1972, and currently serves as chief of the section of nutrition. She holds memberships in many professional societies and is the author of numerous abstracts and other publications, and is editor of the book *Nutrition and Cardiovascular Disease.*

dental hygiene program

The annual achievement ceremony for dental hygiene students was held Jan. 28.

Keynote speaker was Dr. Philip D. Rutsohn, who is serving joint appointments to MCG and Augusta College as an assistant professor in health systems and information sciences.

During the ceremony first year students received their caps and seniors their ribbons for achieving their present status.

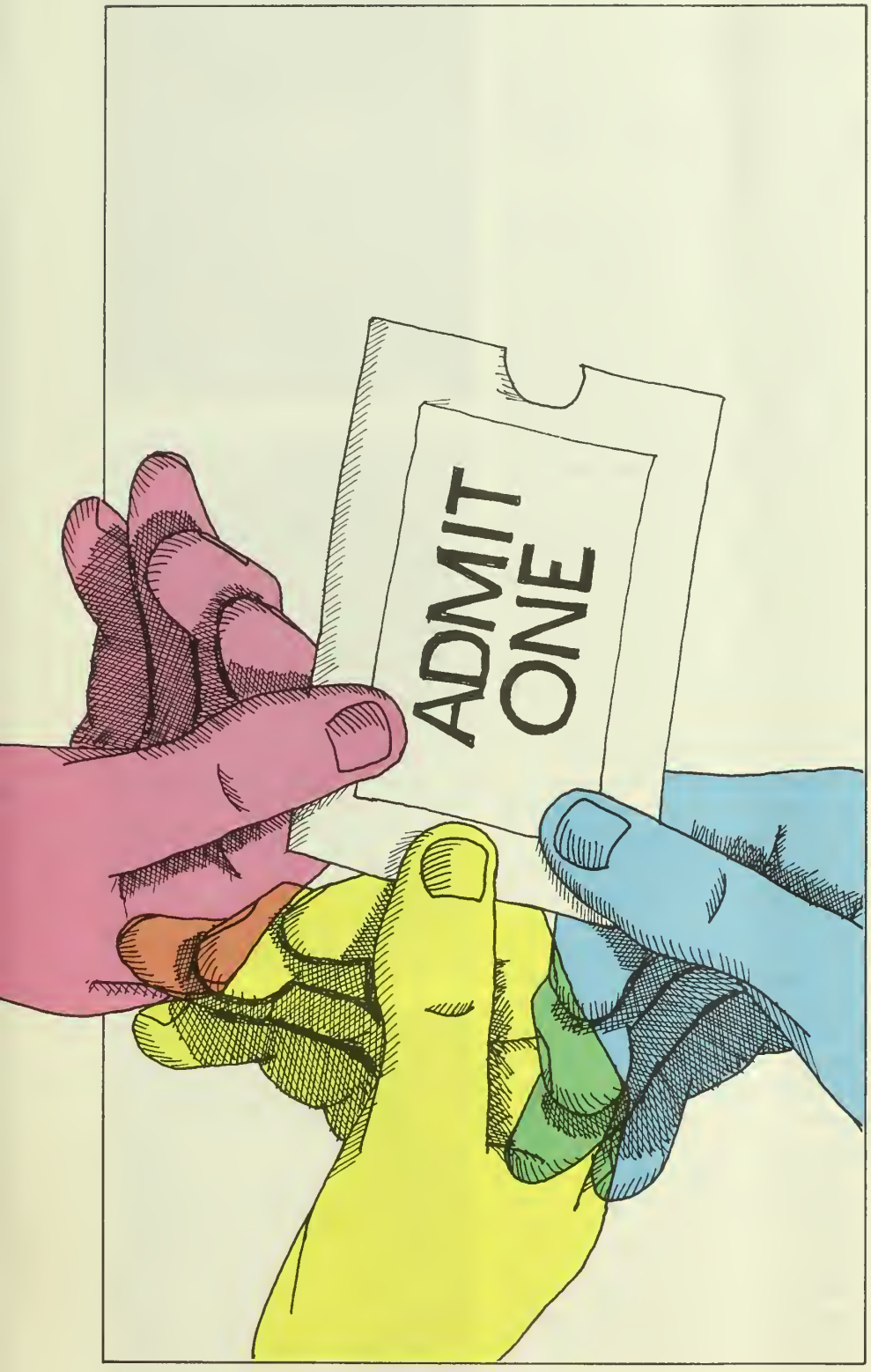
Dr. Given recognized

Dr. Kenna Sidney Given, associate professor and chief of plastic surgery, has received a Senior Residents Conference Award from the Educational Foundation of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons.

The award was presented for his paper, "Breast Reconstruction Following Radical Mastectomy, Utilizing Free Composite Tissue."

To admit or not to admit . . .

by Alex H. Vaughn



"The year was 2081, and everybody was finally equal. They weren't only equal before God and the Law. They were equal every which way. Nobody was smarter than anybody else. Nobody was stronger or quicker than anybody else. All this equality was due to the 211th, 212th and 213 Amendments to the Constitution, and to the increasing vigilance of agents of the United States Handicapper General." (Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., "Welcome to the Monkey House")

In the year 2081 Medical College Admissions Committees will likely be obsolete, if Mr. Vonnegut is correct in his evaluation of the future.

Until then, decision will have to be made about who will be granted admission to the nation's 120 medical schools.

It is, perhaps, possible that a computer could make these decisions or that a lottery system could be devised. Or any number of other impersonal systems could be implemented in this day of electronic marvels.

However, most of the 120 medical schools in the nation have the same system of carrying out admissions and that system involves a selected committee which not only evaluates records but has interviews with the applicants.

At the Medical College of Georgia, the Admissions Committee is composed of 13 individuals selected by the Faculty Senate of the School of Medicine.

These 13 are a varied group composed of two medical students, 8 medical doctors, including a private practitioner, the director of student affairs, a basic sciences and research type person, and the

chairman who is a psychologist and is a professor in the Department of Psychiatry. He is the associate dean for admissions for the School of Medicine. Four of them are graduates of the MCG School of Medicine.

The Committee

In terms of years of service, Dr. Boyd Sisson, the chairman, is perhaps one of the most experienced in the nation having served as chairman for 15 years. He is also the 1978-79 chairman of The Southern Regional Group of Admission Officers.

Composition of the committee includes: Jon C. Calvert, M.D., chairman of the Department of Family Practice; Zach Gramling, M.D., chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology; Charles W. Linder, M.D., associate professor of pediatrics; Martha McCranie, M.D., associate professor of psychiatry; Virginia McNamara, M.D., associate professor of OB-GYN; Arthur Smith, M.D., associate professor of surgery (urology); Ronald Spearman, M.D., assistant professor in medicine; Luther Thomas, M.D., private practitioner in Internal Medicine in Augusta and also an associate professor at MCG; Chester E. Hendrich, Ph.D., associate professor in physiology and endocrinology; William C. Mobley, senior medical student; Lawton C. Davis, junior medical student; James B. Puryear, Ph.D., director of Student Affairs at MCG and executive secretary of the committee and Boyd Sisson.

How it happens

Their job is a simple one—select 180 students from among 1,637 applicants in 1977, who wish to become physicians.

If that "tongue in cheek" statement fails to impress you, remember that today's students have learned of the keen competition for positions in med school and very few apply who are not qualified.

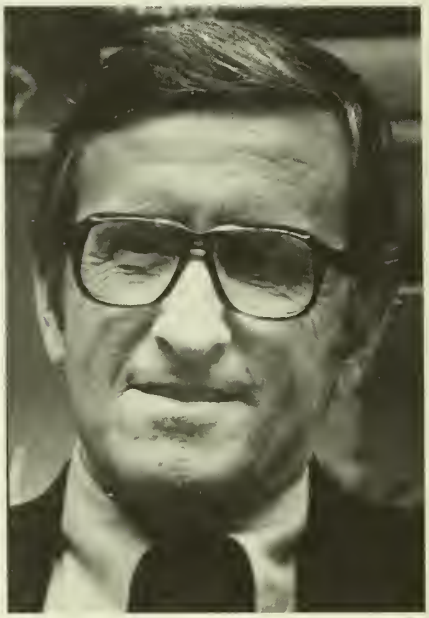
So how do you accomplish this task? First of all the committee must accept the reality that some objective and impersonal measurements are needed. Beyond this, they know physicians must be "special" persons with communications ability, confidence without arrogance, trustworthy, able to make decisions and the courage to do so, and be willing to accept personal inconvenience within this personal service profession.

These qualities are sought out through references, through college and high school records, through personal interviews, and through Medical College Admissions Test where the pressure is keen.

A combination of the impersonal and the personal selective process has proven extremely good, evidenced by the high retention rate of present students and by the performance of these students as practicing physicians in Georgia and the rest of the nation.

The high retention rate was pointedly made by a recently published longitudinal study conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges. This study closely followed 1960 graduates of 28 medical schools in the

Dr. Boyd Sisson (top)
Dr. Luther Thomas (center)
Dr. Charles W. Linder (bottom)



Dr. Zach Gramling (top)
Dr. Martha McCranie (bottom)

U.S. MCG was one of these and the study showed 70 percent of MCG graduates of 1960 were practicing medicine in Georgia in 1972. By contrast, only 42 percent of the graduates of the other 27 schools were practicing in the same state of their medical school.

At least ninety-five percent of the students accepted into the School of Medicine each year are always residents of Georgia. This year, for the first time, the class is composed of five percent non-resident students (see charts on regional admission percentages)

The measurements for applicants are always being discussed, cussed and viewed from all angles in an effort to improve them.

Personal views

It seems reasonable at this point to hear what four of the committee members feel about these measurement tools, keeping in mind that all 13 of the committee bring an even more varied approach to these instruments.

Dr. Gramling was asked to respond to this question:

Why do you feel College grades and MCAT scores should play a significant role in evaluating applicants?

Dr. Gramling: "I believe that the college grades and MCAT scores are important because they denote to some degree the applicant's competitive and past performance. They reflect innate intelligence plus motivation to achieve on a competitive basis.

I think that scoring high in both of these areas would indicate that the applicant has the mental equipment and background to successfully complete the medical curriculum.

Scoring high in grades and MCAT of course does not indicate personality, character, maturity and other parameters which are obviously important for a good physician.

One must start somewhere in accepting applicants for admission. By scoring well in these areas the applicant competitively secures committee evaluation and consideration while there are still vacancies in the class."

Dr. Luther Thomas was asked how grades and scores are used in evaluating applicants for the School of Medicine.

Dr. Thomas: "Grades and test scores give us a strong indication as to how the student has done in the past. My feeling is that if an applicant doesn't have high marks when he comes to the medical college he won't be making the kind of grades that are needed to stay in med school. Grades don't give us a complete picture of the capabilities of a person, but they do help in showing us the aptitude of the individual and his willingness to work. We look very closely at the science and math grades.

The mean grade-point average for last year's freshman class was approximately 3.5 on a 4.0 scale and the mean score on the Medical College Admission Test was somewhere in the neighborhood of 575. A student is not assured admission with any given grade-point average or MCAT scores, but grades are the strongest single factor in my opinion in deciding if someone can do well here in the long run."

Dr. Charles Linder was asked to sum up what he thought was important

in selecting medical students which could be assessed in an interview.

Dr. Linder: "The reader should know that applicants are interviewed by two people. One of these is a member of the Admission Committee and the other is not. There is a group of faculty members at the Medical College who have agreed to serve as a second interviewer."

Personally, I prefer to interview applicants without any prior knowledge of them. I feel that this adds to the objectivity and leads to a fairer assessment of the applicant.

The interview provides the committee an opportunity for the assessment of personal qualities. It should be emphasized that the information gained is subjective and that there is not good agreement about which qualities are most important. Personally, I look at the applicant's motivation, sincerity, maturity, emotional status and ability to communicate with others.

A summary of the interview is submitted to the committee in the form of a written report. The information, along with the other interviewer's report is available for the committee to review. A wide variance in observation will often bring about some future action of the committee for clarification. This may include the opportunity for additional interview by other committee members.

Dr. Martha McCranie also was asked what she thought was important in selecting medical students which could be assessed in an interview.

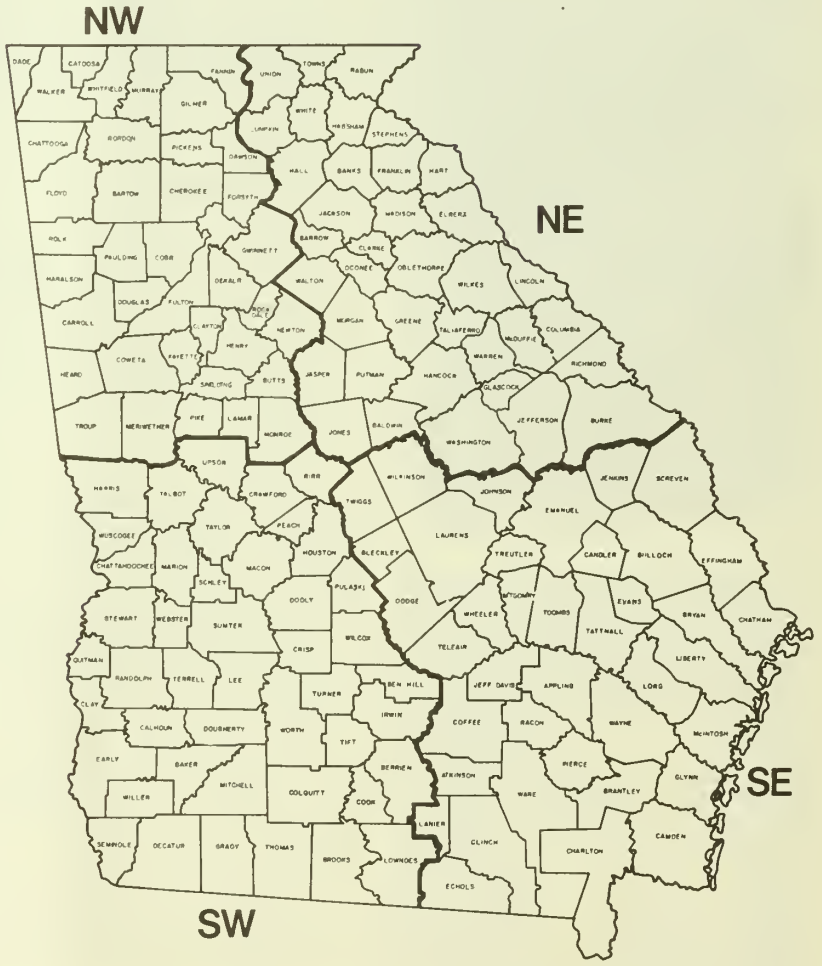
Dr. McCranie: "The purpose of an interview, as I use it, is for us (the interviewer and the applicant) to look together at what the candidate has to offer the field of

Percentage of Total Georgia-Resident Applications

NW	*53%*
NE	*19%*
SW	*19%*
SE	*09%*

Percentage of Those Accepted for Admission

NW	*53%*
NE	*22%*
SW	*17%*
SE	*08%*



medicine, and what MCG has to help him achieve his goals. It is a two-way process.

I look at the way the applicant communicates and how he interacts with the interviewer. I try to find out how he has conducted his life, what things stress him, and how he has handled problems encountered so far.

I want to know what contact with the field of medicine he has experienced. I try to assess his maturity and determine his ability both to function independently and in cooperation with others. I attempt to judge his integrity and sincerity. I invite his questions about MCG and Augusta.

Finally, I write an interview report containing both my opinion as to the candidate's strengths and weaknesses, and my judgement as to his acceptability for a place in the entering class. I include enough facts so other committee members can form their own judgement about the applicant."

Special Programs

The Office of the Associate Dean for Admissions also processes the admissions for the two special programs—the Coordinated Transfer Program (COTRANS) which allows for the transfer of students from foreign medical schools into the Third-Year Class at MCG, and the Fifth Pathway Program which provides a year of supervised clinical experience for students who have completed four years in the foreign medical school—which were established at the School of Medicine per House Bill 1560 passed during the 1976 Session of the Georgia General Assembly. In addition, in compliance with U.S. P.L. 95-215 (1977) there will be a 5 per cent increase in the Third-Year Class in 1978 by the transfer of 9 U.S. students in foreign medical schools. It is the plan to select these 9 students from Georgia residents if there are that many who are eligible for the transfer.

Under the gun

Under the gun in late 1960's to solve the impending shortage crisis in health professionals, the nation's medical universities and schools increased the number of physicians in training by 50 percent between 1970-76. In contrast to 40,000 Americans in medical school in 1970, almost 60,000 were in training in 1976 and this has increased.

Residency opportunities for those interested in generalists careers rapidly expanded. In addition, nursing schools expanded enrollments by 52 percent, dental schools by 25 percent over 1970 and the growing field of allied health professionals brought manpower in large numbers to the nation. It was institutional responses of a high order and now there are even some indications that an over-shooting of national needs for health manpower is a hazard.

During this period, MCG increased its entering class of medicine from 120 to 180.

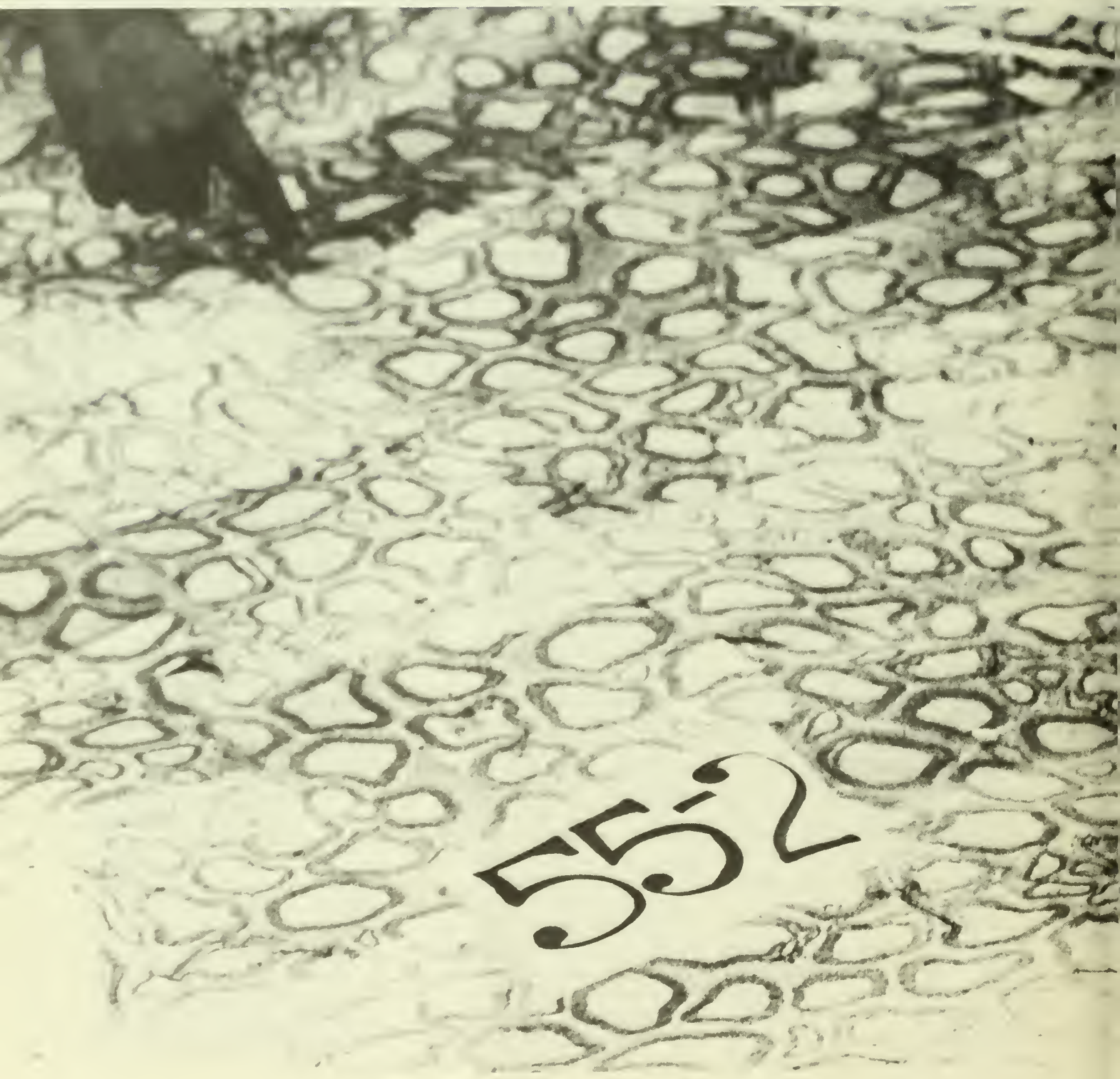
This did little to relieve the pressure of numbers on the Admissions Committee which was faced not only with individual decision agonies but had to deal with snowballing numbers of federal and state regulations. These regulations stop short of quotas but have impact on admissions.

Statistics can be somewhat misleading in regard to the number of applicants seeking admission at only one of the 120 medical schools. The national average is 2.8 applicants for each of the 15,365 acceptances offered. Applicants on an average, will apply at seven medical schools creating a large pool of applicants at all schools.

Many of these are reapplications and that process is not to be sneered at by students serious about a medical career. Thirty four of the 180 students accepted in 1977 were reapplicants.

Many of these students visit the campus for a discussion of what caused their refusal. They are told and then given guidance about what can be done to make their acceptance a greater possibility.

It is unlikely that admissions committees for med schools will be able to solve health care system problems such as maldistribution. Statistics have yet to show that students from rural areas are more likely to return to the rural area for practice. A more reliable program for solving distribution problems seems to rest with residency training programs such as family practice is planning throughout Georgia.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by Julie Guillebeau

Cell life and death may be the key

Why is it that the human nervous system produces twice as many cells as needed, and therefore, half of these cells die? This is a question that has enveloped an MCG researcher in several years of work.

Dr. G.S. (Paul) Sohal, associate professor in the department of anatomy, would like to answer that question. Working with trochlear nucleus cells, he explains that all but one theory as to why half of these cells die during normal development has been eliminated.

"Now we're trying to prove that theory."

It should be noted that cell death can be caused by injury or disease or aging, but these are not the types of cell death with which Sohal and his associates are concerned ...neither are they concerned with lysosomal activity. (Lysosomes are the group of enzymes in the cell whose normal function is phagocytizing debris. That is, they are the body's sanitary engineers.)

Dr. Sohal feels that if he can answer his question, that is if we know why a cell dies during normal development, we will know why it lives and that may be the key to many illnesses and disorders that presently baffle health professionals.

As late as 1936, investigators found it difficult to believe that cells could be dying at a stage when the embryo needs more and more of them. It is now well documented that normal cell death can and does occur during development in vertebrates and invertebrates. Thus, development is manifested by both the progression and regression. An example of this would be as the human embryo develops the digits are webbed. As development proceeds normally, the cells die in this webbing, and the digits are separated by the time of birth. Similarly, the human is not born with a tail.

However, cell death is not confined to the loss of intermediate or transient structures. As extravagant as it may seem, living organisms in many instances produce more cells than are eventually used.

As we move into the specific area of death in the nervous system, it is necessary to distinguish between cell death and neuron death. There are two types of cells in the nervous system, the neurons, which conduct electricity and the glia cells, which support the neurons in various ways. (The exact role of glia cells remains unclear and there has been little research into this area.) Sohal is particularly interested in neuron death.

In the nervous system cell division occurs until neuroblast is formed, that is, until the primitive nerve cell decides it is time to stop dividing and then it begins sending out its processes to the area with which attachment is intended, for example, muscle tissue. Once these cells reach the area of connection, half of them make the connection and live, while the other half die presumably due to lack of connection.

Perhaps those that die are genetically programmed to do so, they were never needed in the first place. This would be analogous to a large company advertising 500 new jobs. They would interview some 1000 people, accepting 500 and rejecting another 500. The 500 turned down were required to go through the application process, but were never needed.

Dr. G. S. (Paul) Sohal

Sohal and associates have completed experiments concentrating on this genetic question and have determined that this is not the case.

Dr. Sohal experiments on a duck embryo.

Specifically, they first hypothesized that if the cause were genetic, there would be two different populations of cells, those which were formed early and their axons arrived at the integration site early; and those cell axons that were formed late, arriving at the site after all connections had been made. Their research has determined that there is only one population, thus eliminating the genetic programming concept.

Another theory, as to the cause of neuron death, was that some cells are unable to send out the axons for connection to the muscle. It is known that if this connection doesn't occur, the cell will die. Research has proven that all cells do send out axons.

"This leaves us the last possibility, 'there are not enough places at the inn' . . . or since there is only one population of cells and all of those cells send out axons for connections, yet only half live, there are only enough connecting sites for half of the cells. There must be a direct relation between nerve terminals and muscle size, which determines which cells die and which live."

According to Sohal, "there are two possible elements, one chemical and the other a matching process—or it might be a combination of the two, that is, some chemical substance facilitates the connection, and this could occur in either the muscle or neuron cell."

It is believed that there is an intentional over-production of cells. This is a means of guaranteeing an adequate number of cells. In short, Mother Nature is ensuring connection between the nerve cells and muscle by producing twice as many cells as are needed. Whether or not these cells somehow strengthen the entire process is not clear.

The implications of finding out that the neuron death results from a chemical are enormous. There are all sorts of congenital malformations resulting from a cell death and by knowing the why of this death, perhaps it could be prevented. For example, if it were learned that certain malformations result from the lack of certain chemicals, the chemicals could be added at the appropriate time, thereby eliminating the abnormality.

In an effort to discover what happens, or doesn't happen, at the point of connection, research currently is being concentrated specifically on the action at the neuromuscular junction.

One of the experiments presently being conducted on duck embryo tissue by Sohal includes enlarging the area of attachment by transplanting additional muscle tissue. It is hoped that by doubling the area of integration, all of the cells will connect and thus all of the cells will survive. This would support the "not enough room at the inn" concept. He has already conducted experiments in which all of the sites were removed, with the results being that all cells died.

While experimentation is often tedious and certainly time consuming, this methodical elimination of all possibilities will eventually produce results. Sohal is hoping that his answer is within reach, not more than one year away.

by Julie Guillebeau

Savannah: tradition, elegance and determination

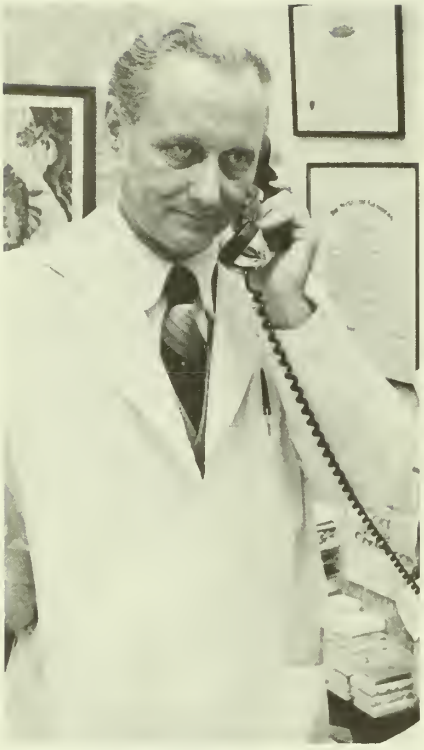
Savannah, a south Georgia city filled with tradition and elegance . . . a port city teeming with international commerce, and most importantly a city whose people, when confronted with a serious problem, roll up their sleeves and get to work.

This is not a Chamber of Commerce PR release, rather the story of what Savannahians have done to change their rank as the nation's best place to die prematurely. Less than 10 years ago, Savannah had one of the highest incidences of stroke in the country. Today, cardiovascular disease is still the number one cause of death nationally, but is on the decline in Savannah.

Most of the early hard work can be attributed to two physicians, Dr. James C. Metts Jr., (MCG '55) and Dr. John Lawson Elliott. It seems that in the late 1960's Dr. Elliott who has been practicing medicine in Savannah since 1925, became alarmed at the high rate of high blood pressure seen among his patients. He began talking to Dr. Metts about what they could do. About the same time a Public Health Service and Georgia Medical Society study pegged the city as the nation's leader in stroke incidence.

The two physicians also found that their community had taken an apathetic view of high blood pressure. It, and the consequences of stroke, were so common their patients weren't alarmed when told they had a heart disease. Looking back, the two gentlemen can't recall how they got the community off dead center, but as Dr. Elliott says, "We have learned that mov-

Savannah firefighters have been trained to take blood pressures.



The CCC couldn't have begun without Dr. Metts' charisma.

Dr. Elliott is known as the granddad on the CCC.

ing people is more arduous work than moving earth."

But move people they did. Using a little of Dr. Metts' charisma and a lot of volunteer workers, the first move was to have a mass screening for high blood pressure in the spring of 1972. That revealed that some 20 per cent of those screened, or 5,000 people had high blood pressure, using 180/100 as the criterion.

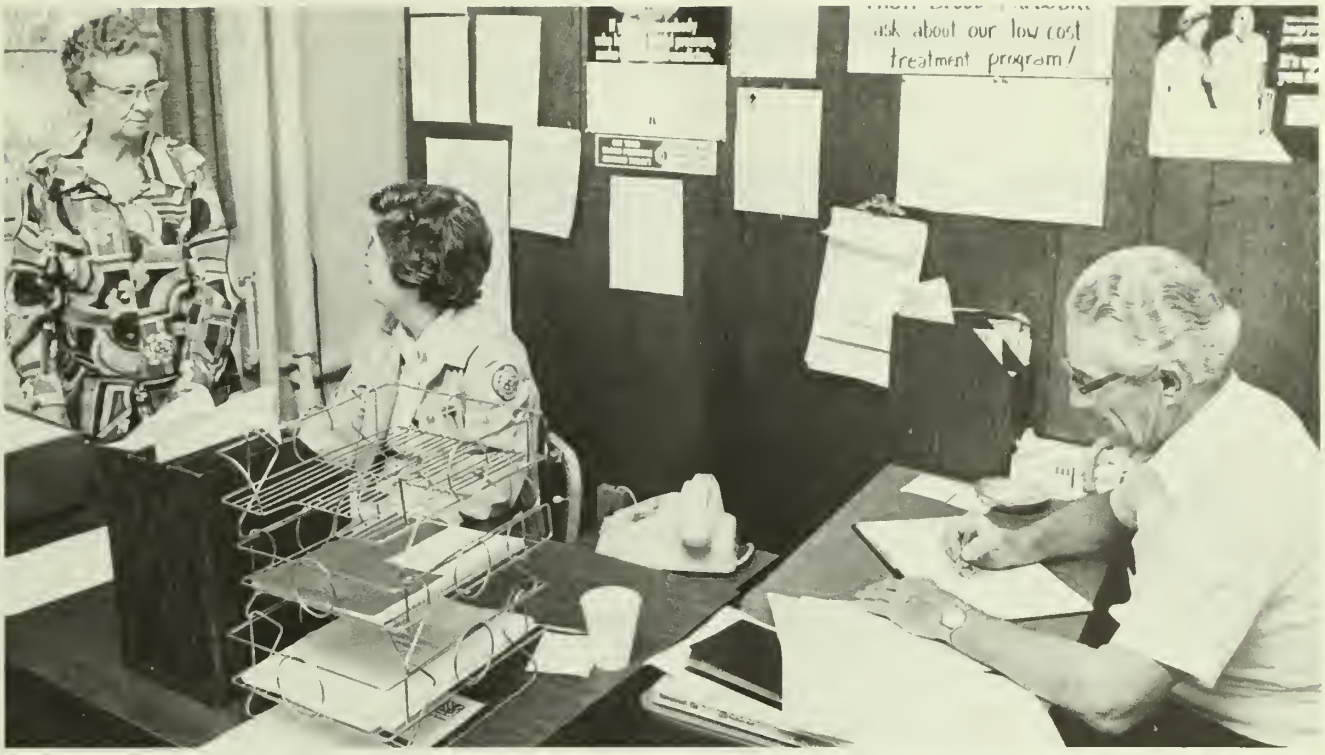
The volunteers then organized the Community Cardiovascular Council and began an impressive effort to get others in the community aware of the problem, and, says Dr. Metts, most importantly doing something about the problem.

Today, the CCC is still very dependent upon volunteers, but they also have the sophistication of an executive director who obtains grant funding and sees that its many programs run smoothly. Charles Powell is that man and he says that in addition to the free screenings offered weekdays in the center on Gaston; they also operate a day care center for the continued rehabilitation of stroke victims; they have educational and screening programs that reach into the area's high schools; and firefighters have been trained to screen for high blood pressure from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. seven days a week. In short, those at the CCC have covered just about every base from detection, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of heart disease.

The accomplishments of the CCC are to be lauded, and presently other communities are looking at it with the idea of adopting a similar program in their community.

Which brings up the question, "How was the Savannah community motivated? Without hesitation, those at the CCC will tell you it couldn't have been done without Dr. Metts.

He's a man of many talents and interests, ranging from medicine to hunting, to scuba diving to medical missionary work. In short, he's a complex, multi-faceted man, who probably could move mountains. But his task was a community with a massive public health problem. An intense, but soft-spoken man, Dr. Metts relates that it takes people who are very, very interested and committed to the project and who are willing to sacrifice some personal time and sometimes money to make the thing go. "It's not the type of job that you can pay somebody and tell them this is your job, now do it and you will



Volunteers form the lifeline of CCC operation. Staffing the reception room are Roberta Rotureau (left) Irene Gallaher and O. J. Bristow.

get paid, it doesn't work that way."

Commitment, sacrifice and work is something that Dr. Metts extracts from people with apparently very little effort. In a letter inviting those to Council membership he said, "If you are not willing to work, don't join." In fact, a recent trip to the CCC revealed that the individuals there border on being work-aholics, most of them are volunteers, and relish every minute of it. They truly are committed, almost to the point of being crusaders. But after spending only a short while with Dr. Metts, we began to understand, or at least fall under his trance.

A visit to his office will tell you Dr. Metts is not only very committed to his community, but the community believes they are fortunate to have him. In addition to his office load, (it was 62 patients the day we were there) he serves as county coroner. He is the recipient of the Lions Club Monarch Award, which is presented only when club members feel they have a worthy candidate. Additionally, he has received the Exchange Club's Golden Deeds Award and similar citations from various other groups, including the Sertoma and Rotary clubs.

As he tells of the problem and what they've tried to do to combat it, two things are immediately clear: first, the CCC is a community effort and secondly, it's working, thanks to men like Dr. Metts.

Fact: In less than 10 years Chatham County has moved from having 510 strokes with 331 expirations to 426 strokes and 237 expirations in 1976.

Fact: As a preventive measure, Savannahians can have their blood pressure taken free at the CCC or any fire station just about any time of the day or night.

Fact: A risk factor clinic is held several times weekly at the CCC for those individuals unable to obtain medical care elsewhere. Physicians and others staffing the clinics volunteer their time.

Fact: The mortality rate on strokes in Chatham County is 96/100,000 population while the national figure is 88.2/100,000 (National Center for Health Statistics).

But, says Dr. Metts survival of the stroke victim is not all they're interested in, rather it is the quality of life after the stroke. "We're not interested in maintaining a vegetable garden . . . we want quality. That's where the day care center comes in. It's operated five days a week and picks up where the hospital left off, helping the individual adjust to his limitations and learn how to live the rest of his life at its maximum, because when one can do this, he can live in peace."

People are Collectors

by Richard Crabbe

"A modern poet has characterized the personality of art and the impersonality of science as follows: Art is I: Science is We."

Claude Bernard, *Introduction a l'Etudie de la Medecine Experimentale,* 1865

People are collectors. Many of us collect things unwittingly, letting magazines and newspapers pile up over the years or hoarding soft drink bottles under the kitchen sink. And there are those who are more purposeful in their endeavors, even to the point of blind passion: the obsessive stamp collector or the rock hound, poring over books or glass cases in dimly-lighted corners of rooms.

Then there is a third category, the person who collects not with the idea of owning the physical object itself, but rather to possess something less tangible, an aesthetic quality not easily defined.

This collector of the third category is likely to concentrate his efforts in one area, to seek objects of great artistic, and thus great monetary value. Because of the latter, the number of people in this final class of collectors is limited.

So it might be considered unusual to find two men in the same profession, in the same town, who are close social and professional associates and fall into this select group.

But cardiologist Dr. Robert Coggins and Dr. John Hodges, both of

Dr. John Hodges (left) shows one of his antique rugs, and Dr. Robert Coggins (right) stands before one of many paintings from his collection.

Marietta, Ga., fit this classification well.

Coggins, MCG '51, and Hodges '47, have both managed in the past five to ten years to compile truly impressive collections of rare art objects, collections that are beginning to gain wide recognition for their quality as well as their size.

Dr. Robert Coggins, bearded and gruff-voiced, doesn't fit well into the stereotype of the art collector. He is an up-front, no-nonsense person, not given to artificiality of manner. He is not the man you'd pick out of a crowd as one who has devoted a great deal of time (and money) to a collection of fine American painting.

Yet Coggins, with no formal background in art, has gathered under his roof a representative collection of works by 19th and early 20th century American artists in a period of five years.

"I started collecting around 1970," says Coggins. "We were building a house out in the country and decided to furnish it with English and American period furniture, and we wanted some original paintings to go in the house. I got in touch with a friend of mine in Atlanta who collects and deals with art, and he got a couple of paintings for me. Once they were in the house, I realized that I enjoyed them very much, so I began to find out more about them."

He later began to frequent auctions and estate sales and an occasional New York gallery in search of more paintings. At first, Coggiins' goals were not so sharply defined as later, so he collected both English and American works.

"Then I decided to concentrate exclusively on American art of that period. American art in the 19th century for a long time was treated as a stepchild of European art; there was, say, no American school of Impressionism, it was just an offshoot of the French movement. That may have been true at first, but many American artists developed their own unique styles.

About a year or two ago, I decided to concentrate on American painters who worked in the south."

Coggins found out, though, that collecting works by southern painters of the period was easier said than done.

In one instance, Coggins purchased a painting by an artist named Willie M. Chambers entitled "Uncle Hamp and His Cart, Montezuma, Ga." The painting depicts an elderly black man seated in an ox-cart on a red clay road.

"The only problem," recalls Coggins, "was that we couldn't find out anything about Willie Chambers. A friend of mine traveled to Montezuma and discovered that Uncle Hamp had been an important man down there about a hundred years ago. He'd owned a lot of land then . . . but nothing about Chambers. I included the painting in an exhibition, and while in Rochester, a man came up to me and said he knew who Willie M. Chambers was. It turned out *she* was a seamstress in Atlanta who was largely a self-taught painter, who seems to have done these for diversion. "Coggins has since purchased other later paintings by the artist, showing a maturation of her style.

But the Coggins collection doesn't just consist of works by unknown southern painters. Names like Robert Henri, portraitist Rembrandt Peale, Severin Roesen and John Singer Sargent are prominent in Coggins' catalog. He is also working to build the reputation of painters whose work is of the best quality, but whose names are relatively unknown. Like Elliot Daingerfield.

". . . He fits all my criteria, says Coggins in the introduction to a catalogue of his collection. "He is a southerner who worked with many of the great American artists and whose major works, on a wide range of subjects, are of fine quality. Hopefully, this exposure will help bring him to a more elevated position in American painting." Daingerfield is represented in the Coggins collection by works like his allegorical "The Harvest", or the mystic "Spirit of the Storm."

Hodges describes his collection as small in comparison to some of the more extensive in the country, like those of Ralph Yohe or McCoy Jones, from whom he has purchased pieces. In fact, many of his rugs have come from other collectors. It is, Hodges says, becoming increasingly difficult for the collector to find rare, desirable items in the countries of origin, Turkey, Iran or Pakistan. "Most collectors these days go to museums or to each other; and surprisingly, there are a large number available in West Germany."

The types of weavings that make up the bulk of the Hodges collection fall into one of three categories: tribal rugs, court rugs, and utility items such as cradles or camel bags.

"Tribal rugs were made to be used as covers for door openings or prayer rugs or for flooring in the tents. They were woven by the women of the tribe who would set up the looms and color the wool with natural vegetable dyes. The wool came from the goats and sheep the tribes raised. The dyes could vary even on an individual

rug . . . they are almost never the same."

Court rugs were made for the wealthy class of the area. They are typically longer than they are wide; an example might be the 6'9"x16' carpet purchased by Hodges a few years ago. The design of a court rug was most often symmetrical (tribal rugs, in contrast, are often asymmetrical in design) and featured designs and symbols most likely to appeal to the tastes of the purchaser rather than the weaver.

To the uninitiated, it is often difficult to distinguish one "oriental" rug from another. Says Hodges, for instance, "rugs from Morrocco, Spain and Portugal made in the Moorish era are fine and rare. But they were very loosely woven and of such soft wool, that many of them simply wore out." On the other hand, he points out, rugs from central Asia are characteristically very tightly woven. Thus, they are harder to wear out and many examples of the weaver's art from that area have survived.

Though examples of his collection have been featured in collector's journals and books, and exhibited in the Textile Museum and Atlanta's High Museum of Art, Hodges tends to downplay his expertise. "I depend on the opinions of my friends who are curators or long-time collectors. I'm a surgeon, not a museum Curator."

Each man has a distinct (and differing) philosophy concerning his collection. While each considers aesthetic satisfaction as primary, Coggins admits he is also in it for the money. He considers his art collection a good financial investment. And he is not averse to selling, trading, or even giving away some of his paintings.

Hodges, on the other hand, is not in the least bit interested in selling any of his collection (he has yet to sell a rug, though he has given a few as gifts to family and friends). "This is purely a hobby for me. There is no financial gain involved, no mention of money is made, no price is put on any of my rugs at meetings (of collectors). It is purely an intellectual pursuit."

Yet both men are singularly devoted to their collection. It is, each agrees, the best way to take them away from the rigors of the profession. Or what the ancient Roman orator Cicero aptly described as "otium cum dignitate," leisure with dignity.

Coggins' efforts have been well rewarded. Seventy-five of his best pieces have been assembled in an exhibition that spent nearly a year on the road in museum galleries from Atlanta to Rochester, N.Y. Organized largely through the efforts of the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester, the project received funding through a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and supplementary assistance from the New York State Council on the Arts.

"The key to collecting paintings," Coggins reflects, "is to obtain the best quality by the best artists. But it is more important to have a better painting by a lesser artist. Quality will transcend the times."

If there are few serious collectors of southern American art of the 1800s, then how many more collectors of rare central Asian rugs can there be?

If one limits himself to the area near Marietta and Atlanta, the number can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Easily.

And if Bob Coggins is the antithesis of the stereotyped art collector, then Dr. John Hodges fits quite well into the role of a man who would find pleasure in owning such exotica as a 100-year-old Seicher carpet from the Causasian Mountains of south Russia or a woven child's cradle from northwest Persia.

Hodges, a general surgeon, lives with his wife in a comfortable Marietta home. The house is furnished almost entirely with period American furniture and the floors are covered with the lesser from his collection of rugs and carpets.

"We sold a larger home in 1968 and moved to this house," says Hodges. "We pulled up the carpeting in here and decided to put down oriental rugs. So we went to a dealer (whom I later found out didn't know any more about this than me) who had an auction.

"Some friends who were visiting told us three of the rugs we bought were fine antiques; the other three were virtually worthless. Of course, that led me to wonder why . . . what was the difference between the good and the worthless?"

Hodges found out about the Textile Museum in Washington, D.C., a repository of knowledge about all things woven, including oriental rugs. He joined, further whetting his appetite.

Since them, he has added a rug or two at a time, and with each, a bit of knowledge about the people who made them.

"My prime interest is in Causasian rugs from the eastern Black Sea coast area. You almost have to limit your interest to one tribe or area . . . there are just too many types of rugs, and if you collect some of each, pretty soon you have a hodge-podge collection."

Sesquicentennial Endowment Fund Summary Report:

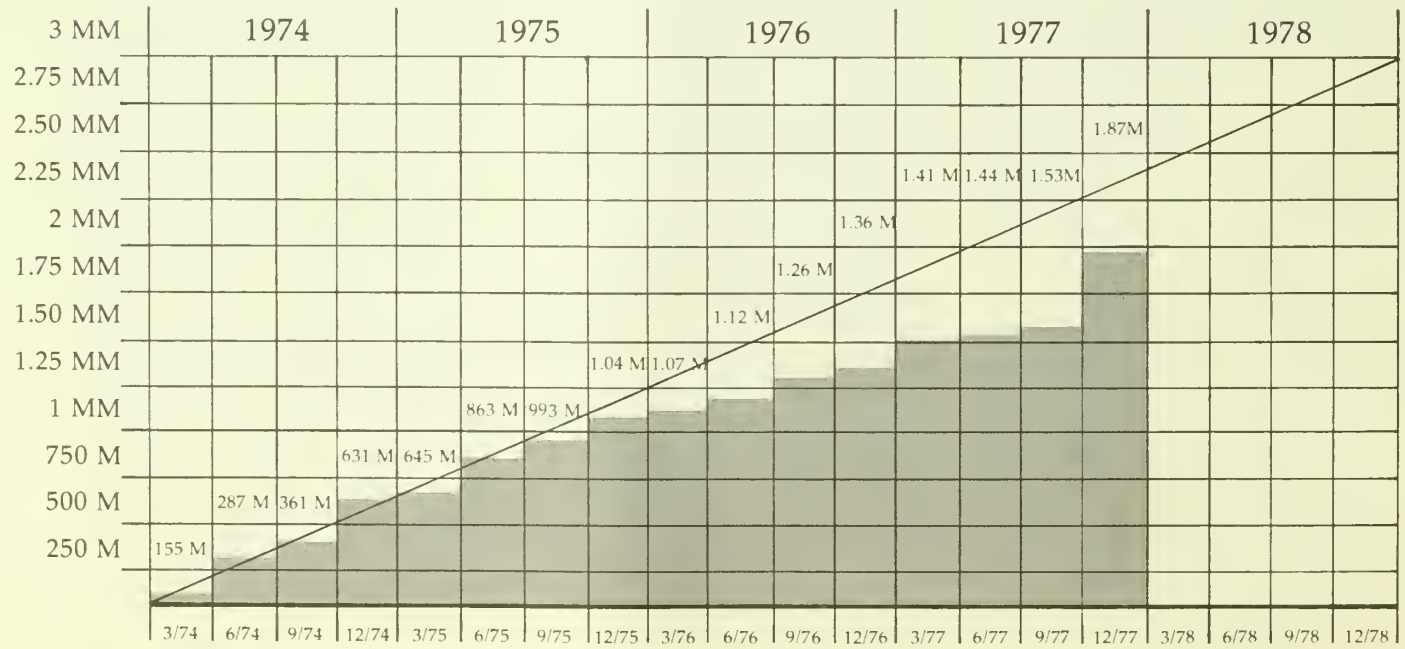
SUMMARY (Totals by constituency all regions)

DECEMBER 1977

	Year to Date				Campaign to Date			
	No.	Amount Pledged	No.	Amount Paid	No.	Amount Pledged	No.	Amount Paid
*F & S	12	10,757.88	696	31,273.84	982	360,783.61	3365	209,407.17
Individuals	101	75,701.50	121	82,185.50	215	268,252.19	222	246,636.19
Corporations	23	6,570.00	55	47,819.68	104	258,925.00	140	169,137.40
Foundations	12	322,826.80	12	210,001.80	38	463,379.68	38	319,054.68
Alumni	377	97,423.74	585	91,711.41	1086	519,001.31	1406	344,957.70
Parents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	525	513,279.92	1469	462,992.23	2425	1,870,341.79	5171	1,289,193.14

*All faculty and staff are recorded in the Augusta area

Graph shows quarterly progress of the Sesquicentennial Endowment Fund pledges since the kickoff of the campaign in 1974.



Through December 1977

SUMMARY (Totals by region all constituencies)

DECEMBER 1977

Region		Year to Date				Campaign to Date			
		No.	Amount Pledged	No.	Amount Paid	No.	Amount Pledged	No.	Amount Paid
1	Albany	12	3,025.00	36	6,072.24	67	42,995.20	96	31,645.86
2	Athens	14	2,135.00	17	2,360.00	41	12,320.00	50	9,670.00
3	Atlanta	92	165,714.90	126	30,316.90	176	210,985.10	224	59,991.60
4	Augusta	85	40,893.88	844	100,524.52	1273	829,822.96	3749	501,181.59
5	Waycross & Brunswick	9	(5,015.00)	10	2,185.00	23	8,005.00	25	7,505.00
6	Columbus	14	24,887.50	53	39,831.50	48	124,077.50	108	92,879.83
7	Gainesville	16	1,815.00	24	3,140.00	27	47,670.00	41	42,270.00
8	Macon	31	7,415.00	55	11,790.00	125	45,856.04	137	38,966.04
9	Rome	4	1,000.00	20	6,527.00	29	18,937.00	54	15,637.00
10	Savannah	17	2,675.00	26	4,850.00	67	28,610.00	80	25,685.02
11	Valdosta	5	1,425.00	8	3,178.58	16	8,105.76	21	8,967.18
12	Dalton	2	28,075.00	3	29,250.00	27	39,509.79	41	36,684.79
13	Dublin	7	460.00	9	635.00	13	2,085.00	17	1,710.00
14	Thomasville	3	350.00	3	350.00	13	2,125.00	14	2,250.00
15	Statesboro	8	25,880.00	15	5,290.10	28	151,316.05	36	127,654.94
16	Griffin	5	515.00	5	515.00	9	805.00	9	805.00
17	Tifton	8	1,910.00	8	1,910.00	15	3,110.00	15	3,110.00
18	Carrollton	3	200.00	3	200.00	5	325.00	5	325.00
19	Out-of-State	190	209,918.64	204	214,066.39	423	293,681.39	449	282,254.29
	TOTAL	525	513,279.92	1469	462,992.23	2425	1,870,341.79	5171	1,289,193.14

The benefits of PACT

The mountain of mail grows. Answer this one; chuck that one; I'd like to send a contribution to MCG, but, well . . .too much trouble right now.

The MCG Foundation understands the problem. On April 23, 1977, the Trustees met in Macon and approved the PACT plan. PACT is an acronym for "Pre-Authorized Contribution Transfer." Basically, it's a convenience for you.

Those who join PACT send in two cards which are available from the Foundation upon request. One of them is forwarded to the bank where you do your checking. Each month the Foundation prepares a draft, and the amount you name is automatically contributed to MCG through the Foundation. No reminders. If you get an appeal you can ignore it, or contribute separately, if you wish. Your alumni dues for each year are automatically paid from the amount you contribute automatically. With each month's batch of cancelled checks from your bank, you will find a cancelled draft which serves as immediate proof of contribution for tax deduction purposes.

Additional benefits for you include:

- Allows budget planning of a meaningful gift each year.
- Provides the benefits of membership in a special giving club (The Century Club, The Aesculapius Club, The Founders Club, or The Presidents Club).
- Provides the satisfaction of contributing to the advancement of schools and professions which have given you so much.

The benefits to MCG are just as important:

- Provides a predictable flow of relatively unrestricted funds for use where the need is greatest.
- Reduces the amount of time required to secure and collect pledges.
- Increases membership in the various alumni associations of MCG, thus increasing their effectiveness.
- Increases the personal interest of the alumni in the progress of the school.

One of the best ways to recognize a great school is to see how the alumni support worthwhile programs, and PACT is potentially the best contribution system in the nation. Because this is the first time, to our knowledge, that an institution of higher education has implemented this system, the alumni of MCG have a unique opportunity to show not only their loyalty, but also to demonstrate their ability to recognize a more efficient, effective way of supporting their alma mater.

PACT applications may be obtained by writing to:

PACT
The Medical College of Georgia Foundation
Gifts Receiving Office
Alumni-Foundation Center
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Or by calling Larry Christensen, 404-828-4001.

Deaths

William Osler Bedingfield, '30, Savannah

Benjamin G. Feem, '31, Cherry Hills, New Jersey

Willis T. McCurdy, '31, Stone Mountain

Joseph Bennett, '32, Hollywood, Florida

T. A. Peterson, '33, Ailey, Georgia

Tracy W. Middlebrooks, '44, Thomson, Georgia

Robert E. Perry, '44, Brunswick, Georgia

James G. Woodward, '51, Dahlonega, Georgia

Jack H. Raulston, '53, Boynton Beach, Florida

William Postell, '61, Venice, Florida

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Bernard Portman, '35, has been Medical Director of the Child Evaluation Center in Savannah for four years in addition to his private practice.

Tracy Levy, '39, of Miami, Fl. retired Oct. 1, 1977 after 32½ years active duty with the Army Air Corps, 1940-1946, the V.A. 1946-1950 and the U.S. Public Health Service 1950-1977. He is planning a new career in Family Counseling.

Rothwell C. Polk, '45, of Northfield, Illinois, director of medical research, Searle Laboratories, Inc. has been elected president of the American Cancer Society, Illinois Division.

J. C. Tanner, Jr., '46, of Atlanta recently collaborated with an Atlanta dentist in the development of a new dental diagnostic aid for determination of adequacy of pulp blood flow.

William A. Dodd, '47, of Wrightsville has been elected founding president of the American Health Care Medical Directors Association.

Harlan Starr, '47, has been elected President of Floyd Medical Center in Rome.

Zeb Burrell, '52, and his wife Lenette, of Athens are the authors of "Critical Care," a book designed to help hospital staff be alert to complications that may develop in the conditions of critically ill patients. The book sold 7,500 copies in its first edition.

Murray Gordon, '53, of Floosmor, Illinois is Chief of Staff of St. Frances Hospital in Blue Island, Illinois. He says he spends a lot of time welding metal sculpture when he's not playing golf.

Harry L. Cheves, '53, has been elected President of the Southern District Medical Society. He is on the staff at South Fulton Hospital in East Point.

Col. Ed Krekorian, '57, of Denver, Colorado served as Examiner Certifying Examinations for the American Board of Otolaryngology, September, 1977. He published an article: Surgical Management of Juvenile Angiofibroma w/ Intracranial Extension in The Laryngoscope, Feb., 1977.

Harold Glenn Long, '58, of Dahlonega is the first Lumpkin County Hospital staff doctor to be named to the hospital authority. He was appointed the first chief of staff of the hospital which opened in June of 1976.

J. Roger Bullard, '59, of Charleston, SC, Assistant Professor and Section Head of Obstectrical Anesthesia, has received notification that the United States Patent for his Fiber Optic Laryngoscope Blade has been approved. Patent is pending in Germany, Canada, and Great Britain. Manufacturing arrangements with the Karl Storz Company have been concluded and the FOL Blade should be available this year.

Samuel M. Goodrich, '61, of Milledgeville, is President Elect of the Georgia State Obstetrical and Gynecological Society for 1978.

G. David Maxwell, '62, of Athens, is in the private practice of General Surgery in Athens. He was Chief of staff at St. Mary's Hospital in 1975 and was Chief of Surgery at Athens General Hospital for 1976-1977. He and his wife Diana have three children, David 11, Kelly 7, and Jenni 3.

Laurence Crimmins, '63 of Albany and **Charles Zimmerman**, '57, of Tifton were named Fellows of the American Academy of Family Physician.

A. J. Gerlock, '63, of Nashville, TN, is Associate Professor and Chief of Angiography at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

William E. Silver, '63, of Atlanta, has been elected Chief of Surgery at Shallowford Community Hospital.

Grover Brown, '64, announced the opening of his offices in Cartersville. He moved from Rome where he had practiced for three years.

R. Mark Wilkiemeyer, '66 of Atlanta, is a practicing Urologist and has recently been elected to Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

Tody S. Morgan, '67, of Rome has been granted a fellowship in the American Association of Cosmetic Surgeons.

Robert O. Raulston, '68, is in the practice of urology and is on the clinical faculty of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Department of Urology.

Johnny R. Glenn, '69, has completed a residency in Family Practice at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla. He has assumed the position of Supervisor of Residency Training within the Dept. of Family Practice.

William E. Barfield, Jr., '70, has been elected to Fellowship in The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

James L. Gentry, '70, has joined the Medical Staff of Tanner Memorial Hospital. He opened a practice in pediatrics in September. A diplomat with the American Board of Pediatrics, he is a newly elected fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

William L. Amos Jr., '70, of Columbus, GA has been elected to Fellowship in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Jesse D. Hester, '70 has been accepted as a Fellow in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. For the

last year Dr. Hester has practiced in Tifton. He and his wife have two children, Laura 9 and Ben 7.

Robert D. Skipwarth, '70, Navy Medical Corps Lieutenant Commander, has completed Navy Flight Surgeon training at the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, Pensacola, FL. Following graduation in December, Dr. Skipwarth will report for duty with the aircraft carrier USS Lexington.

Edmond I. Griffin, '71, has begun the practice of dermatology in Atlanta. He served his residency in dermatology at the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center in Hanover, Mass.

John Lee Hemmer, Jr., '71 has been granted staff privileges at the Northeast Georgia Medical Center. His orthopedic residency was served in Greenville, S.C. prior to his joining the orthopedic practice of Dr. Jerald Watts.

John Terrance Woods, '71, has begun practice with the Rome Radiology Group. He served as a U.S. Army flight surgeon with the Special Forces in 1972-74. He received specialty training in radiology at the University of Florida, Shands Teaching Hospital.

Stephen A. Godlewski, '73, has been granted staff privileges at the Northeast Georgia Medical Center. Following his residency in opthalmology at Tulane School of Medicine, he has established his first practice in Gainesville.

James B. Polhill IV, '73, has been named to the Medical Staff of Jefferson Hospital. He comes to Louisville from Orlando, Fla., where he served in the U.S. Navy at the Naval Regional Medical Center.

James P. Watson, '73, has joined the staff at the Fannin Regional Hospital. He will primarily practice in the field of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Grady Edword Rozar, Jr., '73, has completed his Chief residency year at the Eastern Virginia Graduate School of Medicine. He will be starting practice in General Surgery in Athens, TN in January.

William Hugh Stephens Jr., '74, has been appointed to a post at the Center for Rheumatic Diseases in Glasgow, Scotland. On his return from Scotland he will engage in the practice of internal medicine in Savannah.

Earl Allen Burch, Jr., '75, is a 2nd year resident in psychiatry at the William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute in Columbia, SC. He was the assistant chief resident in 1976 and served as chief resident in 1977. The American Psychiatric Association appointed Dr. Burch as a Falk Fellow to serve on the Task Force for Ethics in Research from 1976-1978.

F. Douglas Harkrider, '76, is the new full-time emergency room physician at Cobb General Hospital, Austell, GA.

Arthur Carroll Fleischer, '76, is serving his residency in diagnostic radiology at Vanderbilt University Medical Center. He received a President's Award Paper at the American Roetgen Ray Society in September, 1977. The Presidential award carried with it $1,000.00

Mary Beth Miller Wiles, '76, is a resident at Grady Hospital in Atlanta. She and her husband announce the birth of their first child, Benjamin Jamison born September 7, 1977.

Fred L. Stallings, '76, was named to the staff of the Maxton, NC Medical Service Center. He will be working as a general Practitioner.

M. Keith Lewis, '76, has begun graduate medical training at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

Wyman P. Sloan, III, '77, has begun graduate medical training at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Grayce A. Gerlock, '71, graduated from Baylor University Medical Center School of Anesthesia and is now a practicing CRNA in Nashville, TN at Baptist Hospital.

William E. Cawthon, Jr., '74, was first honor graduate of the Richland Memorial Hospital School of Nurse Anesthesia. He is an anesthesia instructor at Richland Memorial Hospital in Columbia.

Hubert Carter Maddox, '75, was recently appointed an assistant professor of nursing at South Georgia College.

Glenda Hyattkeith, '77, is employed by Clayton County Health Department in Forest Park.

Katherine A. Reinhardt, '77, is Director of Nursing Services at Central Kansas Medical Center in Great Bend, Kansas.

Nancy Inglett, '77, has been promoted to Projects Coordinator for Nursing Service at University Hospital, Augusta.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

George A. Williams, '74, has moved to Savannah to begin a practice of general dentistry. Before moving to Savannah, he practiced in Florence, SC.

Victor A. Koehler, '77, has gone into the practice of general dentistry at the Four Oaks, Medical Center in Lithonia.

Thomas Neal, Jr. '77, has opened the practice of dentistry with his father.

George W. Madray, Jr., '77, has become an associate in the practice of dentistry with Dr. W. G. Brown. He will make his home in Blackshear.

Derrick Keith Wilcher, '77, is practicing dentistry in Cornelia, GA.

Would you help the Alumni Association save 25 cents?

You can by making sure the Alumni Affairs Office has your current address. It costs the Association 25 cents for mailings that cannot be delivered because of an incorrect address. This expense can be eliminated by sending the office your new address if you should move or if there is any change in your house number, route number or zip code.

A booming business

The alumni directory business is booming. For a rather stiff price, you can usually purchase a relatively reliable (for a year or two) directory of the living alumni of many colleges and universities.

The Alumni Association of The School of Medicine is currently sponsoring the compilation and printing of a unique alumni directory, just in time for the celebration of MCG's 150th birthday. It will be made available to all living School of Medicine graduates, but it will include the names of all Medicine graduates since 1828, making it an important historical and research document. Perhaps most unique of all will be the price tag—**no charge at all.** Most alumni directories cost $25 or more.

The information on the approximately 7,000 MCG MD graduates varies widely in completeness. All currently available information is now being keyed into sophisticated word processing equipment. Considerable production cost reduction is anticipated because the equipment will store and print camera-ready copy for the directory.

Anyone with information on any MCG graduates prior to 1910 is encouraged to send it in now so that it may be included.

Information currently being considered for publication includes:

- Name, Degree, Year of Graduation
- Specialty, if any.
- Home address.
- Office address (or main location of lifetime practice, if deceased)
- Hometown of origin when studying at MCG.
- Birthdate. Date of death.

News note/address correction for MCG Today

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